UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.45
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Benin, Mauritania, Namibia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 46/79 D of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel, 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 2/

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Strongly deplores the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22), part two.

2/ A/46/357 and Add.1.

2. Reiterates its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.45/Corr.1
14 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Chile, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

Corrigendum

The list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.

92-79646 4825Z (E) 141292

141292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.45/Corr.2
15 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

Corrigendum

The list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.

92-82095 4831Z (E) 151292 151292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.45/Corr.3
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

Corrigendum

The list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.

92-82726 4842Z (E) 171292 171292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.45/Add.1
18 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution

Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Sudan

92-83504 4880Z (E) 231292

231292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.46
10 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Chile, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977, by which it adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and resolution 45/176 G of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports 1/ and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and endorses its recommendations; 3/

1/ A/47/45; to be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45).

2/ See A/47/22-S/24663; to be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22).

3/ A/47/45, paras. 38-43

2. Urges Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities in sports that are among the legacies of apartheid.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.46/Add.1
18 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Chile, Cuba, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mozambique

92-83510 4885Z (E) 231292

231292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.47
15 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

Reaffirming its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992,

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council regarding the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of the former Yugoslavia,

Appreciating all the ongoing international efforts to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly those being pursued by the United Nations, the European Community, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

---

1/ A/47/747.

Commending the untiring efforts and bravery of the United Nations Protection Force in securing relief operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relief and humanitarian agencies, and expressing its condemnation of the recent attacks on the United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo by Serbian forces resulting in loss of life and injuries to some of its personnel,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia dated 6 November 1992, 2/ in which he stated, inter alia, that "ethnic cleansing" did not appear to be the consequence of the war, but rather its goal,

Taking note also of the report of the Special Rapporteur dated 17 November 1992, 3/ in which he stated, inter alia, that another factor which had contributed to the intensity of "ethnic cleansing" in areas under Serbian control was the marked imbalance between the weaponry in the hands of the Serbian and the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina owing to intensified acts of aggression by the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to acquire more territories by force, characterized by a consistent pattern of gross and systematic violations of human rights, a burgeoning refugee population resulting from mass expulsions of defenceless civilians from their homes and the existence in Serbian and Montenegrin controlled areas of concentration camps and detention centres, in pursuit of the abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing", which is a form of genocide,

Strongly condemning Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their continued non-compliance with all relevant United Nations resolutions,

Deeply regretting that the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have not had the desired effect of halting the acts of aggression by Serbian and Montenegrin irregular forces and the direct and indirect support of the Yugoslav People's Army for the acts of aggression in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

---

2/ A/47/635-S/24766, annex.

3/ A/47/666-S/24809, annex.

Convinced that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive actions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to oblige Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour,

Reaffirming also that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Chapter VII, Article 51, of the Charter of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security,

Determined to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity,

1. Reaffirms its support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;

2. Strongly condemns Serbia, Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their non-compliance with existing resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the London Peace Accords of 25 August 1992;

3. Demands that Serbia and Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately cease their acts of aggression and hostility and comply fully and unconditionally with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, General Assembly resolution 46/242 and the London Peace Accords of 25 August 1992;

4. Demands that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Yugoslav People's Army still in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

5. Demands also that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Croatian Army that may be in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that are already not operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

6. Supports the consideration by the Security Council of the immediate enforcement of resolution 781 (1992) banning all military flights over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Urges the Security Council, within its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to again call upon the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to comply with all relevant resolutions and to bring to an end the acts of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to implement and enforce all existing resolutions with respect to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia and, specifically, to consider the following measures, on an urgent basis, but no later than 15 January 1993:

(a) In the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, to authorize Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) To exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991);

8. Also urges the Security Council to consider taking measures to open more airports/airfields for international humanitarian relief flights, to pursue emergency airdrops as a stop-gap measure and to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes;

9. Further urges the Security Council to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and matériel to assist and facilitate in this effort;

10. Urges the Security Council to consider recommending the establishment of an ad hoc international war crimes tribunal to try and punish those who have committed war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina when sufficient information has been provided by the Commission of Experts established by Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

11. Requests the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to conclude expeditiously the work of the Working Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on the reasons for the lack of progress and to submit proposals to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of their mandate by 18 January 1993;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.47/Rev.1
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Yemen: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

Reaffirming its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992,

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council regarding the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of the former Yugoslavia,

Appreciating all the ongoing international efforts to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly those being pursued by

---

1/ A/47/747.

the United Nations, the European Community, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Commending the untiring efforts and bravery of the United Nations Protection Force in securing relief operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relief and humanitarian agencies, and expressing its condemnation of the recent attacks on the United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo by Serbian forces resulting in loss of life and injuries to some of its personnel,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia dated 6 November 1992, 2/ in which he stated, inter alia, that "ethnic cleansing" did not appear to be the consequence of the war, but rather its goal,

Taking note also of the report of the Special Rapporteur dated 17 November 1992, 3/ in which he stated, inter alia, that another factor which had contributed to the intensity of "ethnic cleansing" in areas under Serbian control was the marked imbalance between the weaponry in the hands of the Serbian and the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina owing to intensified aggressive acts by the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to acquire more territories by force, characterized by a consistent pattern of gross and systematic violations of human rights, a burgeoning refugee population resulting from mass expulsions of defenceless civilians from their homes and the existence in Serbian and Montenegrin controlled areas of concentration camps and detention centres, in pursuit of the abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing", which is a form of genocide,

Strongly condemning Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their continued non-compliance with all relevant United Nations resolutions,

Deeply regretting that the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have not had the desired effect of halting the aggressive acts by Serbian and Montenegrin irregular forces and the direct and indirect support of the Yugoslav People's Army for the aggressive acts in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

---

2/ A/47/635-S/24766, annex.

3/ A/47/666-S/24809, annex.

Recalling that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted the constitutional principles proposed by the Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Convinced that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive actions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to oblige Serbia and Montenegro and their surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes in conditions of safety and honour,

Reaffirming also that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Chapter VII, Article 51, of the Charter of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security,

Determined to restore peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity,

1. Reaffirms its support for the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity;

2. Strongly condemns Serbia, Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their non-compliance with existing resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as the London Peace Accords of 25 August 1992;

3. Demands that Serbia and Montenegro and Serbian forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately cease their aggressive acts and hostility and comply fully and unconditionally with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, General Assembly resolution 46/242 and the London Peace Accords of 25 August 1992;

4. Demands that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Yugoslav People's Army still in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

5. Demands also that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 752 (1992), all elements of the Croatian Army that may be in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that are already not operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn immediately, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective United Nations control;

6. Supports the consideration by the Security Council of the immediate enforcement of resolution 781 (1992) banning all military flights over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Urges the Security Council, within its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to again call upon the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to comply with all relevant resolutions and to bring to an end the aggressive acts against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to implement and enforce all existing resolutions with respect to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia and, specifically, further to consider measures, including the following, on an urgent basis, but no later than 15 January 1993:

(a) In the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, to authorize Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) To exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991);

8. Also urges the Security Council to consider taking measures to open more airports/airfields for international humanitarian relief flights, to pursue emergency airdrops as a stop-gap measure and to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes;

9. Further urges the Security Council to consider what resources may be required to improve the implementation of all relevant resolutions, and calls upon Member States to notify the Secretary-General regarding the availability of personnel and matériel to assist and facilitate in this effort;

10. Urges the Security Council to consider recommending the establishment of an ad hoc international war crimes tribunal to try and punish those who have committed war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina when sufficient information has been provided by the Commission of Experts established by Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

11. Requests the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to conclude expeditiously the work of the Working Group on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to report on the reasons for the lack of progress and to submit proposals to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of their mandate by 18 January 1993;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.48
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 152

CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOMALIA

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Ukraine: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Somalia,

Taking into account the statement made in the General Assembly by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on 30 September 1992 and especially his proposal to convene an international conference on Somalia, 1/

Taking note of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 794 (1992),

Taking note also of the outcome of the Second Coordination Meeting on Somalia, held at Addis Ababa on 5 December 1992,

Realizing that lasting peace, stability and unity in the country can be achieved through a process of national reconciliation culminating in a final, comprehensive, politically negotiated settlement among all the political entities and segments of the Somali people,

Deeply convinced that a final negotiated settlement of the Somali conflict is an ultimate responsibility of the Somalis themselves,

---

1/ See A/47/PV.18.

Recognizing that the idea of convening an international conference on Somalia has gained widespread acceptance and is viewed as part of the important initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the international community to contribute to creating the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, peace and stability and for reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts being exerted by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa on Somalia,

Stressing the need to coordinate the efforts being made by the international community towards the restoration of national unity, peace and the reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

1. Affirms the need for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis;

2. Welcomes the idea of convening an international peace conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa on Somalia, governmental and non-governmental organizations, which would contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the subregion;

3. Recognizes that the restoration of much-needed peace and stability in Somalia must be governed, inter alia, by the following considerations: strict observance of a cease-fire, full cooperation with United Nations peace-keeping forces, national reconciliation, assistance to refugees, displaced persons and returnees, a constitution that guarantees democracy, freedom and justice, and free and fair elections;

4. Welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa on Somalia and with the support of any other governmental and non-governmental organizations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and emphasizes the need to consider the practical modalities for convening an international conference on Somalia as soon as possible;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its current session on this matter.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.48/Add.1
18 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 152

CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOMALIA

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Ukraine: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution

Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen

---

92-83516 4886Z (E) 231292

231292

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.49
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 80

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

Uruguay: draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare an effective framework convention on climate change, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon, for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 46/169 of 19 December 1991, by which it provided for the continuation of work on climate change until the end of 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its work thus far in 1992 1/ and the report prepared by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, on behalf of the Committee, for submission to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 2/

1/ A/AC.237/18 (Part I) and A/AC.237/18 (Part II) and Add.1 and Corr.1.

2/ A/CONF.151/8.

Taking note of resolution 15 (EC-XLIV), adopted by the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization at its forty-fourth session,

Noting that, in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 46/169 and pursuant to resolution INC/1992/1 adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on 9 May 1992, 3/ arrangements were made for the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee,

Noting also that the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee was held at Geneva from 7 to 10 December 1992,

Noting further the interim arrangements contained in article 21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 4/ including the provision that the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/212 should be the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the support provided for the operation of the secretariat during 1992 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as by bilateral contributors,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 5/ with particular reference to the possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the Convention in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. Welcomes the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 4/ by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change and its signing by a large number of States;

2. Considers the Convention one of the achievements of the international community working through the United Nations and a first step in a cooperative response to the common concern for the change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects;

3. Calls upon States that have not done so to sign or accede to the Convention, as appropriate, and all signatories that have not yet done so to ratify, accept or approve it, so that it may enter into force;

3/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex II.

4/ Ibid., annex I.

5/ A/47/466.

4. Invites signatories of the Convention to communicate to the head of the interim secretariat of the Convention, as soon as feasible, information regarding measures consistent with the provisions of the Convention, pending its entry into force;

5. Urges States to support and contribute to the activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels related to the basic scientific and technical needs specified in the Convention, including those activities carried out under the World Climate Programme and the Global Climate Observing System;

6. Decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as specified in the Convention, and, in that context, to contribute to the effective operation of the interim arrangements set out in article 21 of the Convention;

7. Invites the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in this regard, to implement expeditiously the plan of preparatory work drawn up at its sixth session, and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements within the overall calendar of conferences for the Committee to hold sessions, in accordance with the needs of that plan;

8. Requests the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to promote a coherent and coordinated programme of activities by competent bodies aimed at supporting the entry into force and effective implementation of the Convention, including strengthening the capacities of developing and all other countries to prepare for their participation in the Convention;

9. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system involved in work relating to climate change, including the interim secretariat of the Convention, to initiate and strengthen such activities, where possible in collaboration with each other, and invites them to make information on these activities and on any coordination arrangements regularly available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, through its secretariat;

10. Invites the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to convey information on its work to the General Assembly, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development, as appropriate, in particular in the context of chapter 9 of Agenda 21; 6/

11. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/212 so that it may function as the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of

---

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and, in that capacity, provide adequate support to the evolving work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and also requests him to make provisions for this purpose within the current and forthcoming programme budgets;

12. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and other United Nations bodies with relevant expertise, to continue to cooperate closely with, and to contribute staff to assist, the head of the interim secretariat;

13. Requests bilateral sources to continue to assist the interim secretariat as hitherto;

14. Requests the head of the interim secretariat to maximize opportunities for collaborative work with other secretariat entities, including the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the special voluntary fund established under paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to support the participation of developing countries, bearing in mind, inter alia, decision 1/2 of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, 7/ and in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and in the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to maintain the trust fund established under paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to contribute to the costs of the interim secretariat of the Convention;

17. Takes note with appreciation of the contributions made to these extrabudgetary funds, and invites further adequate and timely contributions to both funds;

18. Decides that, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the costs of the work of the Committee and the interim secretariat should be funded within the current and forthcoming programme budgets, without adversely affecting the programmed activities of the United Nations, and through voluntary contributions to the trust fund, as appropriate;

19. Welcomes the invitation by the Government of Germany to host the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

7/ See A/AC.237/6 and Corr.1, annex II.

20. Invites the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change to submit a final report to the General Assembly on behalf of the Committee on the completion of the Committee's work, following the conclusion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.50
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 10

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

Draft resolution submitted by the President

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling the statement of 31 January 1992, adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government 1/ in which the Secretary-General was invited to prepare, for circulation to the Members of the United Nations by 1 July 1992, an "analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping",

Welcoming the timely presentation of the forward-looking report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 2/ in response to the Summit Meeting of the Security Council, as a set of recommendations that deserve close examination by the international community,

Recognizing the need to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of the new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

---

1/ S/23500.

2/ A/47/277-S/24111.

Stressing that the implementation of the concepts and proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace" should be in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in particular its purposes and principles,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and its resolution 43/51 of 5 December 1988 on the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field,

Emphasizing that international peace and security must be seen in an integrated manner and that the efforts of the Organization to build peace, justice, stability and security must encompass not only military matters, but also, through its various organs within their respective areas of competence, relevant political, economic, social, humanitarian, environmental and developmental aspects,

Stressing the need for international action to strengthen the socio-economic development of Member States as one of the means of enhancing international peace and security and, in this regard, recognizing the need to complement "An Agenda for Peace" with "An Agenda for Development",

Acknowledging that timely application of preventive diplomacy is the most desirable and efficient means of easing tensions before they result in conflict,

Recognizing that preventive diplomacy may require such measures as confidence-building, early-warning, fact-finding and other measures in which consultations with Member States, discretion, confidentiality, objectivity and transparency should be combined as appropriate,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the field of preventive diplomacy, through, inter alia, allocating appropriate staff resources and financial resources for preventive diplomacy, in order to assist Member States to resolve their differences in a peaceful manner,

Reaffirming the fundamental importance of a sound and secure financial basis for the United Nations in order, inter alia, to enable the Organization to play an effective role in preventive diplomacy,

Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements and organizations for preventive diplomacy within their respective areas of competence,

Emphasizing also that respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States is crucial to any common endeavour to promote international peace and security,

Recalling further other resolutions adopted during the current session of the General Assembly concerning various aspects of "An Agenda for Peace",

Emphasizing the need for all organs and bodies of the United Nations, as appropriate, to intensify their efforts to strengthen the Organization's role in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building and to continue the discussion of the Secretary-General's report with a view to adequate action being taken,

Stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law,

Noting the definition of preventive diplomacy provided by the Secretary-General in his report "An Agenda for Peace",

I

Peaceful settlement of disputes

Emphasizing the need to promote peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Invites Member States to seek solutions to their disputes at an early stage through such peaceful means as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Decides to explore ways and means for a full utilization of the provisions of the Charter whereby the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which is deemed likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations;

3. Encourages the Security Council to utilize fully the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter on procedures and methods for peaceful settlement of disputes and to call upon the parties concerned to settle their disputes peacefully;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General and the Security Council to engage at an early stage in close and continuous consultation in order to develop, on a case-by-case basis, an appropriate strategy for the peaceful settlement of specific disputes, including the participation of other organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as regional arrangements and organizations as appropriate, and invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on such consultations;

II

Early-warning, collection of information and analysis

Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for early-warning, collection of information and analysis,

1. Encourages the Secretary-General to set up an adequate early-warning mechanism for situations which are likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, in close cooperation with Member States, United Nations agencies, as well as regional arrangements and organizations as appropriate, making use of the information available to these organizations and/or received from Member States, and to keep Member States informed of the mechanism established;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat for the collection of information and analysis to serve better the early-warning needs of the Organization, and, to that end, encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that staff members receive proper training in all aspects of preventive diplomacy, including the collection and analysis of information;

3. Invites Member States and regional arrangements and organizations to provide timely early-warning information, on a confidential basis when appropriate, to the Secretary-General;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council, at his discretion, any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, together with his recommendations thereon;

5. Invites Member States to support the Secretary-General's efforts in preventive diplomacy, including by providing assistance he may require;

6. Encourages the Secretary-General, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter, to notify the General Assembly, as appropriate, of any situation which is potentially dangerous or might lead to international friction or dispute;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States concerned, at an early stage, any matter which in his opinion may adversely affect relations between States;

III

Fact-finding

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, on 29 October 3/ and 30 November 1992, 4/ and its own resolutions 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2182 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 and 2329 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 on the question of methods of fact-finding,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991 on the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, particularly its guidelines;

2. Recommends to the Secretary-General that he should continue to utilize the services of eminent and qualified experts in fact-finding and other missions, selected on as wide a geographical basis as possible, taking into account candidates with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

3. Invites Member States to submit names of suitable individuals whom the Secretary-General might wish to use at his discretion in fact-finding and other missions;

4. Recommends that a request by a Member State for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to its territory should be considered expeditiously;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to dispatch fact-finding and other missions in a timely manner in order to assist him in the proper discharge of his functions under the Charter of the United Nations;

IV

Confidence-building measures

Recognizing that the application of appropriate confidence-building measures, consistent with national security needs, would promote mutual confidence and good faith, which are essential to reducing the likelihood of conflicts between States and enhancing prospects for peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 45/62 F of 4 December 1990, as well as its resolution 47/54 D of 9 December 1992 on the implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures,

---

3/ S/24728.

4/ S/24872.

Recognizing that confidence-building measures may encompass both military and non-military matters, including political, economic and social matters,

Stressing the need to encourage Member States, and regional arrangements and organizations where relevant and in a manner consistent with their mandates, to play a leading role in developing confidence-building measures appropriate to the region concerned and to coordinate their efforts in this regard with the United Nations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Invites Member States and regional arrangements and organizations to inform the Secretary-General through appropriate channels about their experiences in confidence-building measures in their respective regions;

2. Supports the Secretary-General's intention to consult on a regular basis with Member States, regional arrangements and organizations on further confidence-building measures;

3. Encourages the Secretary-General to consult with parties to existing or potential disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and with other interested Member States, regional arrangements and organizations, as appropriate, on the possibility of initiating confidence-building measures in their respective regions and to keep Member States informed thereon in consultation with the parties concerned;

4. Commends such confidence-building measures as the promotion of openness and restraint in the production, procurement and deployment of armaments, the systematic exchange of military missions, the possible formation of regional risk reduction centres, arrangements for the free flow of information and the monitoring of regional arms control and disarmament agreements;

V

Humanitarian assistance

Recalling its resolution 45/100 of 14 December 1990 on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations and its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,

Welcoming the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance,

Noting that, in certain circumstances, programmes of impartially-provided humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations can be mutually supportive,

1. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Organization in order to ensure coordinated planning and execution of humanitarian assistance programmes, drawing upon specialized skills and resources of all parts of the United Nations system, as well as those of the non-governmental organizations, as appropriate;

2. Also encourages the Secretary-General to continue to address the question of coordination, when necessary, between humanitarian assistance programmes and peace-keeping or related operations, preserving the non-political, neutral and impartial character of humanitarian action;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of appropriate organs of the United Nations any situation requiring urgent humanitarian assistance in order to prevent its deterioration, which might lead to international friction or dispute;

VI

Resources and logistical aspects of preventive diplomacy

Recognizing the need for adequate resources in support of the United Nations efforts in preventive diplomacy,

1. Invites Member States to provide political and practical support to the Secretary-General in his efforts for peaceful settlement of disputes, including early-warning, fact-finding, good offices and mediation;

2. Also invites Member States, on a voluntary basis, to provide the Secretary-General with any necessary additional expertise and logistical resources that he might require for the successful execution of these functions of increasing importance;

VII

The role of the General Assembly in preventive diplomacy

Emphasizing that, together with the Security Council and the Secretary-General, it has an important role in preventive diplomacy,

Recognizing that, having an important role in preventive diplomacy, it has to work in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and consistent with their respective mandates and responsibilities,

1. Decides to explore ways and means to support the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report "An Agenda for Peace" 2/ to promote the utilization of the General Assembly, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter, by Member States so as to bring greater influence to bear in pre-empting or containing any situation which is potentially dangerous or might lead to international friction or dispute;

VIII

Future work

Bearing in mind that owing to time constraints it could not examine all the proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace", 2/

1. Decides to continue early in 1993 its examination of other recommendations on preventive diplomacy and related matters contained in the report of the Secretary-General "An Agenda for Peace", including preventive deployment, demilitarized zones and the International Court of Justice, as well as implementation of the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, in conformity with the Charter and taking into account the relevant developments and practices in the competent organs of the United Nations;

2. Also decides to discuss and consider other proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/47/L.51
21 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 37

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

New Zealand: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto, in particular the section on the guiding principles, as well as those sections concerning prevention, preparedness, stand-by capacity, consolidated appeals, coordination, cooperation and leadership and continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development,

Deeply concerned about the magnitude and ruinous effects of disasters and emergency situations, which call, inter alia, for more international cooperation to mitigate the human suffering of their victims and to expedite the rehabilitation and reconstruction processes,

Underlining the need for an adequate, coordinated and prompt response by the international community to disasters and emergency situations,

Noting the increasing number and complexity of disasters and humanitarian emergencies,

Underlining the need for availability of adequate financial resources to ensure a prompt response by the United Nations to humanitarian emergency situations,

Welcoming the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, as envisaged in resolution 46/182,

Emphasizing the importance of the primary role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, including with the support of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, in ensuring better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, natural disasters and other emergencies, in particular emergencies involving the supply of food, medicines, shelter and health care, taking into account the need to promote, in close collaboration with concerned agencies and international financial institutions, a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Stressing the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law and within the context of General Assembly resolution 47/120 of 18 December 1992,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue discussion with Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system on various issues related to United Nations involvement in complex and dangerous emergencies in terms of the measures set forth in paragraph 76 of his report, 1/

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 1/

2. Emphasizes the leadership role of the Secretary-General in ensuring the rapid and coordinated response of the United Nations system to humanitarian emergencies, including in mobilizing the necessary resources, and invites all concerned operational organizations and agencies to continue to extend their full support for full implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/182;

3. Invites those States in a position to do so, to consider increasing the resources of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund based on voluntary contributions, in order further to assist the United Nations system in its efforts to respond rapidly to humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon those that have already pledged contributions to the Fund urgently to fulfil their commitments;

4. Calls upon potential donors to adopt necessary measures to increase and expedite their contributions, including setting aside, on a stand-by basis, financial and other resources that can be disbursed quickly to the United Nations system in response to the consolidated appeals of the Secretary-General;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to examine all possible ways and means with a view to providing adequate qualified personnel and administrative resources to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs from within existing resources of the regular budget of the United Nations and, where appropriate, through the secondment of national humanitarian disaster relief experts;

1/ A/47/595.

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, to review the effectiveness and achievements of the new institutional arrangements of the United Nations humanitarian assistance system, including the arrangements for the functioning between Headquarters offices and at the field level, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/182, as well as the progress made in the implementation of resolution 46/182 and the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations as to how to give full effect to the provisions of these resolutions;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General, after consultations with Governments and United Nations organs and specialised agencies, to report on arrangements between the United Nations and interested Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which would enable the United Nations to have more expeditious access, when necessary, to their emergency relief capacities, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles and personnel, as well as logistical support;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General, after consultations with Governments, to report on ways and means to improve further United Nations capability in the areas of prevention and preparedness in relation to natural disasters and other emergencies, in particular emergencies involving food, medicines, shelter and health care, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 46/182;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities, advantages and disadvantages of the establishment of warehouses for emergency items at the regional as well as global levels, taking into account existing facilities, and to report thereon in his annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his annual report on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993.